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"Houses of Justice: County Court Architecture Across America" Exhibit To Open September 10

An exhibit of 69 photographs recording county courthouses in the United States will open at the Library of Congress on September 10. Entitled "Houses of Justice: County Court Architecture Across America," the exhibit photographs were recently acquired from the Seagram County Court House Archives. The display may be viewed in the Great Hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

The complete Seagram County Court House Archives, a cataloged collection of more than 11,000 photographic negatives, 8,000 reference prints, and 2,500 master prints, was presented as a gift, with its copyright ownership, to the Library of Congress in 1980 by Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc. To mark the Bicentennial of the United States of America, Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, Inc., commissioned 24 photographers to record more than 1,100 county courthouses in both color and black and white. The two-year project took place from 1974 to 1976 and was directed by Phyllis Lambert and edited by Richard Pare and created the most comprehensive survey to date of a type of American building.

American county courthouses represented in the exhibit include the Allegheny County Courthouse and Jail in Pittsburgh, Pa. (built 1884–1888), Henry Hobson Richardson, architect; the Rutherford County Courthouse in Murfreesboro, Tenn. (built 1859); the Chowan County Courthouse in Edenton, N.C. (built ca. 1767), attributed to Gilbert Leigh, architect; the Dallas County Courthouse in Selma, Ala. (built 1958), Warren, Knight, and Davis, architects; the Marin County Civic Center in San Rafael, Calif. (built 1957–1969), Frank Lloyd Wright, architect; the Orleans Parish Criminal Court House in New Orleans (built 1923–1931), Diboll and Owen, architects; and the Loudoun County Courthouse in Leesburg, Va. (built 1894–1898).

The county courthouse has been central to the democratic system of government since the beginnings of this nation. It continues to be

Also in This Issue . . .

Contemporary Chamber Ensemble Opens Concert Season September 25 315

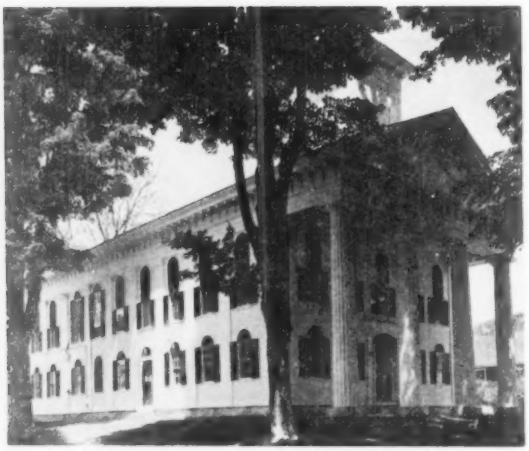
Library Employee Over 30 Years Mary Richardson Mearns Dies 315

Register of Copyrights Testifies before Congress on Cable Television 316

Special Libraries Association Meeting Reported 317–320

Reports Continue from ALA Annual Conference . . . 321–324

Note: There is no Staff News insert in this issue of the *Information Bulletin.*



Windham County Court House, Newfane, Vt.

Carroll County Courthouse, Ossipee, N.H.

the place where citizens debate and vote on the conduct of the populace and the legal issues affecting their daily lives, where they settle their differences, keep the peace, record their property, pay their taxes, and set down births and deaths. Over the last 200 years the scale, form, and materials of these structures have reflected the prosperity, aspirations, and geographic and cultural diversity of the nation's people. From the simplest vernacular structures to the grandest expressions in stone, steel, and glass, the development of the architectural heritage of the United States can be observed in its courthouses.

The Library of Congress can trace a fascination with the creation of a national architecture back to Thomas Jefferson, whose personal library formed the nucleus of the Library's collections after its purchase by the Congress in 1815. The Library's current collections include the Historic American Buildings Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, the Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture, the Carnegie Survey of the Architecture of the South, and master architectural drawings, among others. The acquisition of the Seagram County Court House Archives is a distinguished addition to these collections.

Rutherford County Courthouse, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Besides marking the gift to the Library of Congress, the exhibition serves to announce the publication on microfiche of over 8,500 photographs of more than 1,900 county courthouses, including approximately 1,700 historical images selected from collections in the Library of Congress other than the

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Seagram County Court House Archives. The addition of such historical views considerably broadens the presentation of the development of the American courthouse by showing many structures now lost, replaced, or altered as they appeared in an earlier time and context.

County Court Houses of the United States, published by the Dunlap Society with the support of the Library of Congress, and assisted by grants from Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, the National Historical Records and Publications Commission, the National Endowment for the Arts, and the Samuel H. Kress Foundation, will be available after October 1981. It will include 180 sixty-frame microfiche in two volumes and will make available a remarkable body of visual documentation. Each volume will cost $200. The documentation for particular states or counties also can be purchased for $3 per fiche. The volumes and individual fiche can be purchased from the Dunlap Society, Lake Champlain Road, Essex, N.Y. 12936–0546.

Exhibition hall hours in the Thomas Jefferson Building are 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. weekdays and 8:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. weekends and holidays.

Mary Richardson Mearns Dies

Mary Richardson Mearns, for 30 years an employee of the Library of Congress, died suddenly Wednesday, September 2, following a stroke at her home in Alexandria, Va. She was 80. Mrs. Mearns was the widow of David C. Mearns, longtime officer of the Library, who died May 21, after a long illness.

A native of Washington, Mrs. Mearns was educated at old Central High and Benjamin Franklin and George Washington universities. Until her marriage in 1951, she worked in the Library of Congress Card Division, Chief Clerk's Office, Reading Rooms, and the Reference Department. At the time of her retirement, she had been special assistant to the director of the Reference Department. She was the first secretary of that department, formed under a Library-wide reorganization in 1942. Later as chief clerk of the department, she helped implement the reorganization and was recognized for her service in the 1941 *Annual Report* of The Librarian of Congress. She was also instrumental in the wartime evacuation of Library of Congress treasures in World War II. Her article on the drawings of Pultizer Prize-winning cartoonist, Clifford Berryman, originally published in the Library's *Quarterly Journal* (1946), was reprinted in the Library of Congress publication, *Graphic Sampler* (1979).

She is survived by her sister, Mrs. Margaret McDougle, of Gaithersburg, Md.; a niece, Mrs. Mary Ann Verplanck, of Weston, Mass.; and her stepdaughter, Mrs. Anne Mearns Jacoby, of Alexandria, Va. A memorial service is planned for the Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, 2280 N. Beauregard St., Alexandria, at 2 p.m., September 26. Mrs. Mearns had willed her body to use in scientific research.

Contemporary Chamber Ensemble Will Open Concert Season

The Contemporary Chamber Ensemble, directed by Arthur Weisberg, will open the 1981–82 concert season at the Library of Congress on Friday evening, September 25.

This concert will include the second performance of Miriam Gideon's work, *Spirit Above the Dust*, commissioned by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation in the Library of Congress to honor the 50th anniversary of the Music Library Association. The work was premiered in February 1981 at the association's meetings in New Haven, Conn. In this performance, mezzo-soprano Elaine Bonazzi will be joined by eight instrumentalists. *Spirit Above the Dust* is Miss Gideon's setting of seven poems of American poets Anne Bradstreet, Norman Rosten, and Archibald MacLeish. Mr. MacLeish served as Librarian of Congress from 1939 to 1944.

The 15 artists also will perform works written between 1973 and 1980 by Korean-born composer Isang Yun, British composer Peter Maxwell Davies, American composers Paul Alan Levy and Miriam Gideon, and French composer Betsy Jolas.

Arthur Weisberg is a bassoonist and conductor, presently serving on the faculties of the State University of New York at Stony Brook and Yale University. In 1960 he founded the Contemporary Chamber Ensemble, dedicated to the performance of 20th-century music, specifically that music composed for ensembles smaller than a full-sized orchestra. Since 1960, the ensemble and guest artists have performed extensively in Europe and in North America. They have given the premiere performances of nearly 100 works, including George Crumb's *Ancient Voices of Children*, which premiered at the Library of Congress in 1970.

The concert will begin at 8 p.m. in the Coolidge Auditorium. Tickets will be distributed on Monday morning, September 21, at the Patrick Hayes box office at 1330 G Street, N.W. (Jordan-Kitt's), beginning at 8:30 a.m. Two tickets will be distributed per person, with a service charge of 25 cents on each ticket.

The concert will be broadcast one week later, October 2, on radio station WETA–FM, and made

available to stations in other cities throughout the United States by the Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund in the Library of Congress.

Hearing Reported on Copyright Legislation

Register of Copyrights David Ladd outlined the views of the Copyright Office on several pieces of copyright legislation when he appeared before the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice on July 22. Mr. Ladd's testimony came at the end of hundreds of hours of hearings held by the subcommittee to elicit testimony on various copyright issues. More than 15 bills on these issues were introduced in 1981 in the House and Senate, and witnesses from organizations as diverse as the Motion Picture Association, the U.S. Department of Justice, and the Order of Moose appeared before the subcommittee to state their views on the legislation.

Mr. Ladd devoted the majority of his testimony to cable television legislation, which he characterized as "an issue dealing with important questions which do and will govern the producers."

Because the cable television industry has grown phenomenally since 1976—with the presence of major corporations and access to their capital, management, and enhanced power—Mr. Ladd said that the Copyright Office now recommends that Congress amend section 111 to eliminate the compulsory license for secondary transmission by cable systems after a transition period. He added that the office also recommends that new exemptions be created for cable systems carrying local signals, and that markets (probably rural) where the three major networks did not reach should also be exempt from copyright liability. Mr. Ladd stated that although he had "come to this issue with few preconceptions, but with an enthusiasm for cable . . . I have also come with a disinclination to use the compulsory license and an inclination to use free market solutions to the problem of the distribution of television program material." Much of his testimony focused on the benefits of deregulation and the advantages of free market mechanisms in an increasingly competitive and well-funded television industrial organization of our crucial telecommunications industries."

In his discussion of the issue of secondary transmissions by cable television, Mr. Ladd pointed out that copyright was an important, but not the only instrument, by which national policy in the area of cable television was carried out. He explained that the compulsory license administered by the Copyright Office, embodied in section 111 of the copyright statute enacted in 1976, represented "Congress' resolution then of the competing demands of an established broadcast industry, an emerging cable industry, and television program creators marketplace."

Mr. Ladd indicated the support of the Copyright Office for the Piracy and Counterfeiting Amendments Act of 1981, a bill which would strengthen the laws against record, tape, and film piracy and counterfeiting, and for legislation which would establish a performance right in sound recordings. He also stated the opposition of the Copyright Office to bills introduced which would add further exemptions in the Copyright Act for the performance of music by veterans and fraternal organizations.

Before the hearing, Mr. Ladd delivered to the subcommittee a lengthy written statement of the Copyright Office on all legislative issues concerning copyright raised in 1981. He also noted that the Copyright Office was continuing to analyze and report on these issues.

APPENDIX I

Reports on the 72nd Annual Conference Of the Special Libraries Association

Atlanta, Ga., June 14–18, 1981

[**Editor's Note:** Reports on the SLA Annual Conference were prepared by staff members George Hobart, Shirley Loo, and Renata V. Shaw.]

The theme of this year's conference was "Beyond Efficiency to Effectiveness." Participants who did not attend preconference workshops began their conference by viewing the exhibitions during the exhibitors' reception on Sunday. Compared to displays of 15 years ago, a marked change in exhibitors and their wares had taken place. Where books and periodicals used to be the main attraction, today visitors were met by dealers in microforms, electronic vendors who promised to solve every library problem through automation, and subscription agents who also relied on automation to solve acquisition problems for every type of library and every subject area.

General Sessions

At General Session I on June 15, Joseph P. Zavodny, acting director of the Atlanta Public Library, welcomed conference attendees to Atlanta on behalf of the mayor, Maynard Jackson. He read a proclamation issued by Mayor Jackson which proclaimed June 15–17 to be Special Libraries Association Days and recognized SLA as the first major library organization to meet in the Southeast and the third largest in the world.

President James B. Dodd introduced keynote speaker William F. Ford, president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta, who spoke on the "Information Needs of Senior Management." Dr. Ford discussed the communications overload among senior executives who at the same time experience an information shortage. The frustrated executive requires filtered information. Librarians need to turn their orientation from the product to the customer and to market their services more effectively. He saw the challenge for librarians as one to develop a new and better image in terms of the needs of the users and marketing themselves more as part of the solution rather than as part of the problem.

The speaker at General Session II was George A. Wiltsee, administrative director, External Relations, Harvard Business School, who discussed "The Educational Needs of Executives—One Institution's Response to Change." The speaker exphasized the constant change in today's business world and advised librarians to identify their market, get close to it, and serve the specific needs of this market.

John R. Rizzo of the Department of Management, University of Florida, opened General Session III on June 16. Speaking on effective library management, Dr. Rizzo emphasized the importance of planning ahead. Librarians should define in advance the outcome they want to achieve and then work towards that goal.

At General Session IV, W. Clay Hamner of the Graduate School of Business, Duke University, discussed what effective library managers do. He stated that librarians should know what they do that adds value to the product. Managers should be managerially competent and not strive to be technically competent. They should be aware of forces affecting the organization and conscious of the process of making employees productive. He emphasized that rewards should be awarded with discrimination or rewards would cease to be effective in motivating staff.

At a concurrent session, Henry L. Tosi of the University of Florida stated that it is a myth that management is easy. Also, people are trained to handle significant events, but more attention should be paid to how to manage details. Goal setting and goal priorities can help library managers evaluate their services.

Annual Business Meeting

In his president's report at the annual business meeting on June 17, James B. Dodd advised special librarians to assume an initiation stance and an active mode. He supported a new name for the association which would be more indicative of the dynamic qualities of the association, as he considered the name "librarians" to be an albatross.

Treasurer Dorothy Kasman reported an unexpected $56,000 profit from the annual conference held in Washington, D.C., last year.

Executive Director David R. Bender reported a 4 percent increase in membership to 11,487 as of May 31. A record number of 853 participants attended 15 courses and workshops on Saturday and Sunday before this year's conference began June 15.

Didi Pancake, Chapter Cabinet chair, reported that 51 full chapters and one provisional chapter held 394 meetings during the year with 10 percent of them continuing education sessions.

Ruth Smith, Division Cabinet chair, noted the

creation of an On-line Section in the Information Technology Division.

The election of Janet Rigney of the Council on Foreign Relations to the position of president-elect of SLA was announced. Other newly elected board members were announced: Valerie Noble, Division Cabinet chair-elect; Vivian Arterbery, Chapter Cabinet chair-elect; Charles Bauer, director; and M. Elizabeth Moore, director.

In his inaugural address, incoming SLA President George H. Ginader of Whalgin Associates called for vocal, active participants in this information age. One thing active librarians can do is to use their expertise to build in-house data bases in conjunction with programmers.

At the annual banquet that evening, the election of Associate Librarian for National Programs Carol A. Nemeyer, Library of Congress, as president-elect of the American Library Association was announced. Helen J. Waldron was elected to the SLA Hall of Fame, while Estelle Brodman was the recipient of the John Cotton Dana award. Patricia Wilson Berger won the H. W. Wilson award for the best paper in *Special Libraries* in 1980, and Ruth Fenske was the first recipient of the Plenum Scholarship, a $1,000 award for graduate study leading to a doctoral degree in library or information science.

Panel on Continuing Education

The Education Division and Education Committee cosponsored a panel on June 17 on continuing education opportunities for librarians. Mary Wood described the continuing education activities of the Texas chapter. The chapter budgeted over $4,000 for continuing education and sponsored four day-and-a-half sessions. Programs this year have included "The Changing Image of the Special Librarian" and "AACR 2 in the Special Library." The structured program elicits ideas from over 500 chapter members and evaluation sessions. More information on these programs may be obtained from Atef Aifo, Tenneco Inc. Law Library, P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Tex. 77001.

Mary Frances A. Hoban described SLA's continuing education program and its development since her appointment as SLA professional development manager in 1977. There is a five-year course sequence in several areas, such as management and information science. Regional locations for preconference continuing education courses have been successful. There may be a possibility of simultaneous transmission using Holiday Inn locations and communications satellites.

Jo Ann Segal of the Bibliographical Center for Research in Denver, Colo., discussed training. She differentiated training from continuing education in several ways, such as the emphasis on procedures rather than principles and the expectation that one trained to do something is generally expected to use the training on the job. She noted the lack of a recognition system for trainers and foresaw more standardization in manuals and the use of media.

Program on News Photo Libraries

On Wednesday June 17, the Newspaper and Picture Divisions cosponsored a panel discussion concerning the future of news photo libraries. Despite the absence of one of the panelists who was to have discussed the electronic photo library of Associated Press and the last minute unavailability of any local video disc projection equipment, the two remaining panelists made excellent and enlightening presentations which led to a lively discussion period. The panelists, introduced by moderator Joan Stern of the *Los Angeles Times*, were Arline Farber Sirkin of the U.S. Army-Visual Center and Larry A. Viskochil, curator of graphics at the Chicago Historical Society.

Mrs. Sirkin spoke enthusiastically and authoritatively of the enormous capabilities of video disc technology as a means of preserving and making accessible the visual information of huge graphics collections, such as those accumulated by most newspapers.

Mr. Viskochil spoke for the curators, archivists, librarians, researchers, and historians who are the ultimate recipients, custodians, and users and urged that these great documentary collections not be allowed to reach a state of disorganization and deterioration before being transferred to archival or historical repositories. The Newsphoto Collections Project, currently funded by the National Archives, is one of many projects to collect and disseminate necessary information to and from newspapers and historical and archival repositories.

Museums, Arts and Humanities Division

This division sponsored a program on "New Projects/New Programs/1981 Update," with Mary Ellen LoPresti as moderator. Daphne Roloff, librarian, The Art Institute of Chicago, discussed "The RLG Art and Architecture Program Committee (Artnet) and SCIPIO (Sales Catalog Index Project Input On-Line.)."

The Research Libraries Group operates four programs: shared resources, collection management and development, RLIN (the Research Libraries Information Network, a computerized bibliographic system), and preservation. It also has a special program devoted to art and architecture collections.

The Sales Catalog Index Project Input On-Line includes sales catalogs input by The Art Institute of

Chicago, the Cleveland Museum of Art, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. There are 2,500 annual sales catalogs published worldwide today, and it is impossible for any one institution to maintain card catalogs of this valuable research material. In the SCIPIO project, no work sheets are used for inputting information. It is entered directly from the catalogs.

Pat Molholt, librarian, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, spoke on a "Universal System for Architectural Images" (Art and Architecture Thesaurus Project). This project uses MEDLARS as an example in defining its terminology. An alphanumeric code is assigned to each term. Visual images will be linked to thesaurus words for clarification. During 1981–82 "architecture" and "decorative arts" will be the primary targets of the thesaurus project.

Etta Arntzen, University of Georgia at Athens, discussed her recently published bibliography, *Guide to the Literature of Art History*. Her book is a continuation of Mary W. Chamberlin's *Guide to Art Reference Books*, published in 1959 and long out of date. The new bibliography has 4,180 entries, and there are twice as many entries on the decorative arts as in Chamberlin's guide.

Renata V. Shaw of the Prints and Photographs Division, Library of Congress, spoke on "Art Serials: A Union List of Art Periodicals and Serials in Research Libraries in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area." This new union list includes 5,300 titles held by 34 libraries in or around Washington, D.C. The list was compiled using a computer firm for inputting titles collected by the participants. The speaker invited the audience to join the union list project in order to build it into a national or even international data base. The union list will be published in hard copy this fall.

Museums, Arts and Humanities Division, Picture Division, and Publishing Division Joint Luncheon

The Publishing Division honored Carol A. Nemeyer, Associate Librarian for National Programs, Library of Congress, with the 1981 Fannie Simm Award for her outstanding contribution to publishing. James Humphry III of the H. W. Wilson Co. was also honored with a plaque for his contribution to American publishing.

The slide lecture given by author and editor Mills Lane, publisher, Beehive Press, Savannah, was devoted to Georgia's social and cultural history. The speaker traced over 200 years of Georgia development, illustrating his informal presentation with early city plans, illustrations from manuscript records, Civil War photographs, and 20th-century documentary photographs. He has published 35 books of journals, diaries, architecture, and social history devoted to Georgia themes.

The business meeting of the Picture Division followed the luncheon speaker. The new officers are Larry Viskochil, chair, 1981–82; Laura Lane, chair-elect, 1982–83; Tom Prendergast, secretary-elect, 1981–83; Jonathan Heller, treasurer, 1981–82; and George Hobart, Stanley Hess, and Sidney Starr Keaveney, directors, 1981–82.

The next point on the agenda was a discussion of *Picturescope*, the newly redesigned journal of the Picture Division. This quarterly bulletin has grown from a news sheet into a 36-page publication packed with information vital to the picture field.

The Picture Division is also planning a new directory of visual collections, *Picture Sources IV*. The chair of the editorial board has not yet been chosen, but an editor has been selected for this project, which will be a joint endeavor of every picture specialist in this country and in Canada.

Several ideas for division programs at the 1982 SLA conference in Detroit were discussed, including image access for special collections, practical picture preservation, microforms in the picture library, and so on.

Bonnie Wilson of the Minnesota Historical Society is heading a standing committee for Fees and Schedules in Picture Collections. She wishes to hear from anyone with fee schedules or commercial forms used in visual collections.

Museums, Arts and Humanities Division/Picture Division Joint Field Trips

The visits to the High Museum of Art in the Atlanta Memorial Arts Center started with a talk by Joanne Pascal, librarian of the Atlanta School of Art, which has 250 full-time students. This library consists of 12,000 monographs, 225 current periodical subscriptions, and 45,000 slides. It has a special collection of artists' books and publications. The school has its own print-making laboratory.

The group also visited the High Museum's Department of Education, which has a very active docent program with 115 volunteers. Programs are presented for adults as well as students of all ages. Peter Moran, curator of 20th-century art, presented a slide lecture entitled "Regionalism versus Provincialism" in which he described current trends in Georgia art. Some of the recent art movements are influenced by black culture, punk and new wave aesthetics, the local crafts tradition, and photography. The talk was illustrated with slides of recent art exhibited in Atlanta. A reception in the museum followed the lecture.

A second field trip consisted of an architectural landmark/restoration tour, conducted by the Atlanta Preservation Center, of three different residential neighborhoods in the city. The tour started in Inman Park, Atlanta's first garden suburb, and continued to Ansley Park and to Buckhead, the most recent residential district of the city. Lunch was served at The Mansion, a Victorian home built in 1885 and converted to a restaurant in 1973. Its decor was a faithful recreation of the original 19th-century interior.

The afternoon program was devoted to a visit of the Georgia State Archives and a presentation of the Vanishing Georgia Historic Preservation Project. The project is trying to preserve local history by copying historic photographs owned by individuals all around the state. A specially equipped bus travels from town to town, and a photographic historian with a photographer as an assistant reviews albums brought in by local residents. Interesting photographs are copied on the spot, and the pictures are returned to owners immediately.

APPENDIX II

Continuing Reports on the Annual Conference Of the American Library Association
San Francisco, Calif., June 26–July 2, 1981

Association of College and Research Libraries

Rare Books and Manuscript Section Standards Committee

The agenda of this committee more than filled the time available at its two scheduled meetings on June 27 and June 29, 1981. In addition to current committee members, incoming member Anna Lou Ashby, Morgan Library, joined the group in its discussions.

A revised edition of the list, *Relator Terms for Rare Book, Manuscript, and Special Collections Cataloging*, was submitted by its editor, Patrick Russell, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley, and plans were made for publication of the revision in *College & Research Libraries News*. Offprints will be free to ACRL members, and $1 to others.

Stephen Paul Davis, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Library of Congress, reported that the proposed change in AACR 2, rule 21.0D, to allow for the use of relator terms from standard lists was now on the agenda of the Joint Steering Committee. [The proposal was afterward approved at the JSC's July 1–2 meetings.]

The committee took up the revised draft of the list, *Standard Citation Forms for Published Bibliographies and Catalogs Used in Rare Book Cataloging*, prepared for the committee by Peter Van Wingen, Rare Book and Special Collections Division, Library of Congress. Members suggested a few changes and additions to the introduction and recommended publication at an early date.

John Thomas, Humanities Research Center, University of Texas at Austin; John Lancaster, Amherst College Library; and Lorraine Moore, John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, presented revisions of the *Genre Thesaurus for Rare Books*, which were discussed in some detail. The *Thesaurus of Terms for Publishing/Physical Aspect of Printed Works*, revised by Helen Butz, University of Michigan Library, and Patrick Russell, was also taken up. It was decided that these two thesauri needed to be considered in parallel and should be kept consistent in style and approach so far as possible. Mr. Russell agreed to act as general editor for the two lists. Both thesauri will be circulated to the community for comment in the near future.

Mr. Thomas agreed to plan the Automated Cataloging Discussion Group program, scheduled for the 1982 ALA Annual Conference. It is hoped that the program will focus on the specialized products (for example, book catalogs, special files, demand lists) that can be generated from a data base of machine-readable catalog records for rare books. Representatives from computer software and service vendors and the bibliographic networks are expected to be present. [*Stephen Paul Davis*]

Asian and African Section

The provision of library service to Asian ethnic communities in the United States and Canada was the theme of papers presented at a meeting on June 29 of the Asian and African Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries organized and presided over by E. Christian Filstrup, chair of the section and chief of the Oriental Division, New York Public Library.

Patrick Valentine, North Carolina Foreign Language Center, Fayetteville, recounted the extreme difficulties faced by a multimedia center (books, periodicals, audiovisual materials, records/cassettes for language instruction) with a staff of two persons seeking to provide public library service to small numbers of readers wishing to have access to materials in Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Chinese, Hindi, and Tagalog (in addition to numerous European languages).

Genia Lorentowicz, manager, Regional Multilanguage Services, Metropolitan Toronto Library Board, described the broad and ambitious program developed by Canadian libraries under that country's philosophy of providing multicultural service to all citizens regardless of language. She pointed especially to the need to develop formal mechanisms for cooperation and coordination when libraries attempt to work together in dealing with complex and expensive programs of acquiring, cataloging, and servicing Asian and other non-European-language materials.

Anne Pellowski, UNICEF Children's Center, New York, described the work of her center in responding to the information needs of young Asian-American readers. She suggested that there was needless and expensive duplication of certain types of basic materials produced for children, and that inadequate attention was paid to physical attractiveness and appeal in contrast to superior materials available for other ethnic groups.

Warren Tsuneishi, Library of Congress, serving as discussant, pointed out that the demand for non-English-language materials in U.S. public libraries had had a long and varied history, but that the issues presented were not unique to the United States and Canada, as shown by the studies published in the fall 1980 issue of *Library Trends* devoted to "Library Services to Ethnocultural Minorities" throughout the world. [*Warren Tsuneishi*]

Map and Geography Round Table

Program on Map Librarianship

This June 27 session on "New Developments in Map Librarianship" was chaired by Gary North, National Cartographic Information Center, U.S. Geological Survey. Introductory remarks were made by David Cobb, Map Library, University of Illinois, concerning the rearrangement of the program. The scheduled paper by John D. Buffington of the Office of Biological Services, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, on "The Coastal Ecological Inventory Mapping Program" was not given.

The first paper, "The PAIGH 1:250,000 Hemispheric Mapping Program" by Alberto Villasana, Cartography Commission, IPGH, Mexico, was read by Mark Brandon, chief of the Mexico Project, U.S. Defense Mapping Agency (DMA), as Mr. Villasana was unable to attend. The Pan-American Institute of Geography and History (PAIGH), an agency of the Organization of American States, is funded *pro rata* according to the GNP size of the respective member states. It has four commissions: History, Geophysics, Geography (in Canada), and Cartography (in Mexico). The institute's 1:250,000-scale map series of the western hemisphere is similar to the Defense Mapping Agency's JOG series. The PAIGH series does not show international boundaries because most of the supporting states have boundary disputes. Twelve countries currently are participating in the program. Six are not participating (including Brazil and Argentina). The map series will be distributed by the Defense Mapping Agency.

The second paper, "Searching GEOREF for Maps," was presented by Nancy Pruett, Sandia Laboratories, Albuquerque, N. Mex. GEOREF is a computer reference medium for geological and geophysical data, including map data, designed and sponsored by the American Geological Institute. It indexes data from more than 4,500 serials, 40 percent of which are domestic, and 60 percent, foreign. Domestic serials have been indexed since 1961, foreign since 1967. Printed examples of GEOREF printouts and procedures for obtaining cartographic data were discussed.

The third paper, not previously scheduled, a discussion of the national mapping program of Mexico, was read by Mr. Brandon of DMA. The central mapping agency of Mexico is the DGGTN (formerly DETENAL). It is not only a mapping agency, but also a technical clearinghouse for cartographic and geographic data. DGGTN prepares the national topographic map series at several scales. It also produces geological, soils, land-use, agricultural, climatic, and hydrological map series; city maps; an atlas of the physical environment of Mexico at 1:1,000,000; and a census of geographical information. Examples of DGGTN publications were displayed and discussed. [*Charles Peterson*]

Map and Geography Round Table/Government Documents Round Table Joint Session

This joint program on "Microcartography: An Update" on June 28 was chaired by Mary Larsgaard of the Map Library, Colorado School of Mines. Ms. Larsgaard announced that she would chair the session instead of Jeanne Isacco, Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Library System, that the last scheduled paper would not be given, and that the first paper would be read by Gary North instead of Lee Aggers of Menlo Park, Calif. Microcartography was defined as the photographic reduction of maps and atlases to a microform medium, usually microfiche or microfilm.

The first paper, "Microcartography at NCIC," was presented by Mr. North of the National Cartographic Information Center, U.S. Geological Survey. He described the microform character of the NCIC cartographic catalog; NCIC's high altitude aerial photogrammetry record system, which not only includes alphanumeric data, but also actual aerial photographs in microform; and the NCIC map and chart information system.

The second paper, by Chuck Barkee, Microchart Systems Inc., San Rafael, Calif., treated "Commercial Microcartography." It was demonstrated that for some map users microcartography reduces space, reference, and cost problems. Microchart Systems is the only firm in this field. It started in business by supplying nautical charts in microfiche form to West Coast fishing fleets, thus eliminating the need for storage facilities for large numbers of bulky charts in the vessels. The company since has expanded its map coverage to all U.S. nautical charts and most topographic quadrangles. [*Charles Peterson*]

MAGERT Business Meeting

The business and membership meeting of the Map and Geography Round Table (MAGERT) was held on June 29. David Cobb of the University of Illinois,

chair of MAGERT, announced that since the organizational meeting last year, the round table has grown to 266 members.

MAGERT has nominated Gary North of the U.S. Geological Survey to serve as a member of the Standing Committee of the Geography and Map Libraries Section, International Federation of Library Associations. The nomination was seconded by ALA and has been accepted by IFLA.

MAGERT will be sponsoring a continuing education workshop at the Association of College and Research Libraries Conference in Minneapolis, Minn., this fall. The workshop will be geared toward informing library administrators and nonmap librarians about the information potential of maps in libraries.

Robert Karrow of the Newberry Library, MAGERT's representatives to the Resources and Technical Services Division's Committee on Cataloging: Description and Access (CC:DA), reported on the CC:DA meeting held earlier at the conference. The meeting was conducted for CC:DA to respond to various proposed rule revisions which the Library of Congress was submitting to the Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of AACR. CC:DA approved three major proposals relating to map cataloging: the revised instructions for recording the mathematical data area for celestial charts; the new abbreviated list of nine specific material designations; and the adoption of corporate authorship for cartographic materials.

Mr. Karrow also read Mary Larsgaard's report on the Anglo-American Committee for Cataloguing Cartographic Materials (AACCCM). Ms. Larsgaard, Colorado School of Mines, is the MAGERT representative on the committee. In the report, Ms. Larsgaard stated that the AACCCM members felt there was a definite need for the committee to continue after the publication of the cataloging manual to further interpret the rules and to update the manual. The AACCCM members decided to formally change the status of AACCCM from an ad hoc committee to a permanent international body by means of a Memorandum of Agreement modeled on that which established the Joint Steering Committee for the Revision of AACR.

Charles Seavey reported on the Cartographic Users Advisory Council (CUAC). Mr. Seavey is the current chair and one of the two MAGERT representatives on the council. CUAC was formed to promote communication and cooperation between map librarians and map-producing Government agencies. The council has been working with the U.S. Geological Survey, the Defense Mapping Agency, and other Government agencies to increase the number of maps and other cartographic products distributed through the Government depository system.

Gary North reported on a proposed national map depository system. A committee consisting of representatives from various Federal Government mapping agencies was formed several months ago to investigate such a program. The proposal currently under study would have the U.S. Geological Survey responsible for the physical storage and distribution of the maps while the U.S. Government Printing Office would be the liaison with libraries.

The tentative MAGERT program for the 1982 ALA Annual Conference was announced. Sessions on maps in the media, map acquisitions, and Federal mapping activities are planned. Mr. Cobb stated he hoped to have several mapping agencies exhibit at next year's conference.

The new officers of MAGERT will be Charles Seavey of the University of New Mexico, chair; Alice Hudson of the New York Public Library, vice chair (chair-elect); and Susan Dixon of the University of California at Los Angeles, secretary-treasurer.

[*Richard M. Fox*]

Miscellaneous Meetings

LITA Membership and Program Meeting

The Library and Information Technology Association membership and program meeting on June 29 began with a discussion by incoming president Brigitte Kenney of her ideas for the future role of the division. These include bringing new technology to the attention of libraries, introducing librarians to technology, and studying the social impact of technology. She has appointed a Goals and Long-range Planning Committee, chaired by George Abbott of Syracuse University, and plans to increase the frequency of the *LITA Newsletter* to improve its usefulness as a communications medium among members.

S. Michael Malinconico, outgoing president of LITA, discussed plans for a national conference to be held in Baltimore, Md., in September 1983. He announced the new LITA officers, then presented the LITA Award to Maurice Mitch Freedman for his creative and pioneering use of technology in the delivery of effective library service. Mr. Freedman expressed his gratitude to a number of people who had been influential in his career and discussed the need to fight the tendency to let technical processing decisions be determined by what is easiest for computers rather than what is best for the user.

Maurice Line, British Library Lending Division, spoke on "Libraries and Information Technology in a Post Technological Society." He described a future

society in which heavy industry would decline, there would be automation of many industries, disposable income would decline, and there would be unemployment and reduced working hours. There would be a revival of small towns because much work would be decentralized. There would be a need for very high skills for a relative few and for re-education during adulthood. It would be necessary to inculcate a leisure ethic and acceptance of personal and social rather than economic growth.

Mr. Line said that predictions of a paperless society assume that all information is technical and disregard the fact that people read in a nonlinear fashion and in many locations. He foresaw the end of permanent forms of publication, since information available in electronic form can be updated and revised at will and paper copies produced on demand. He foresaw an important role for an information unit in commercial organizations to handle print on paper (POP) and electronically accessible information. Only frequently used information would be kept in printed form, the rest acquired on demand through machinery for producing high-quality copies. For the public, there might be community centers with an information unit, integrating information with education and leisure. Official information might also be made available at home. The speaker suggested that future information intermediaries would have a broadly based education focused on communications.

[*Floris Flam*]

ALSC Membership Meeting

The meeting was called to order by Amy Kellman, president of the Association for Library Service to Children. After a series of announcements concerning election results and award winners, a resolution was passed honoring Virginia Haviland, who retired as chief of the Library of Congress Children's Literature Center in June, for her lasting contributions to the field of children's literature and librarianship both nationally and internationally.

The major part of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the greatly curtailed new budget and its impact on future ALSC activities. The ALSC board maintained that since the proposed $7 increase in dues was defeated in the spring elections, ALSC funds were very tight and that very little could be done to salvage next year's budget. The members present were vehement in their protests about the cuts, especially as the majority of ALSC committees received no funds to cover next year's operating costs. Only committees deemed to be income-producing received funds. There was much discussion expressing concern for the future of these committees and reiterating the importance of their work. Suggestions were made from the floor on how the fiscal situation could be improved with alternative ways of saving money and raising funds.

The second half of the meeting, following the installation of the new president, Helen Mullen, was devoted to Frances Clark Sayers. Miss Sayers, as one of the great ladies of children's librarianship, proved to be an inspiration to a dispirited audience. In a witty and perceptive speech, she reminded the audience of the purpose of librarianship and expressed her admiration for those engaged in "constantly stirring the minds of children to new perceptions of understanding and delight." The audience, very appreciative of her comments, gave her a standing ovation. A reception in her honor followed the meeting.

[*Divna Todorovich*]

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